#### ESTABLISHED 1865.

## NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

# A Fist Fight in the Senate.

SENATORS TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN COME TO BLOWS.

Senator Tillman Charges Senator McLaurm with Being Governed by Improper Motives in Voting for the Ratification of the Treaty of Paris-Scoator McLaurin Declared "that the Statement is a Wilful, Malicious and Deliberate Lie." Whereupon Tillman Jumped at McLaurin and Hit Him, and McLaurin Hit Back, and they had a Rough and Tumble Fight.

Washington, Feb. 22.-In accordance with a long-time custom on Washington's birthday the farewell address of Washington was read to the senate today immediately acer the body convened at 11 o'clock Senator Burrows, of Michigan, read the immortal document.

At the conclusion of the reading at :50 Senator Lodge presented a memorial from the Massachusetts legislature in favor of such an amendment to the constitution, as would place it within the power of congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor in the various

When routine business had been con cluded Senator Tillman resumed his speech in opposition to the pending Phil-lippine tariff bill, which he began yesterday. He referred to the reading of Washington's farewell address as similar to the reading in our churches of the Se. non or the Mount, as the one evidently has as little effect as the other, as it seemed that we today are prone "to spit upon the principles enunciated by the Father of ils Country."

Discussing the Philippine tariff bill he declared that no revenues were needed by the insular government in the Pinlippines as it had ample funds. The sole object of the bill was that the Philippine Archipelago should be exploited and made to furnish an opportunity to the few to reap a golden harvest from the islands

He declared further along, with respect to Cuba, that the purpose of the adminis-tration was to give protection to the Cuban plantations in order to put millions of dollars in the pockets of sugar and to bacco trust Thus it was, too, with the Philippines. It was proposed to give the Oriental Archipelago the same sort of free trade as Porto Rico had been given. That was the "game," he insisted, and just as sure as the sun shines it was the purpose to afford American capitalists every opportunity to acquire possession o the valuable properties in the Philip-plnes. "Yet," said he, "God save the mark, we pretend to be honest."

Senator Tillman maintained that is stead of trying to civilize and elevate the Pilipinoes the government might better have spent some of the \$400,000,000 ex pended in the Philippines in colonizing the negroes in the southern states of thi

HOW THE FIGHT WAS PROVOKED.

When he later directed a question at "his friends on the other side of the cham her," Senator Spooner inquired to whom he referred.

"I have many friend, on the republican side," said Senator Tillman, "Personal-ly, you are a nice, clean-hearted set of men, but politically you are the most in famous cowards and hypocrites that ever happened." [Laughter.]
In the course of his speech Senator

ecame involv quy with Senator Spomer, of Wisconsin regarding the ratification of the Paristrea ty. The South Carolina senator referred to Senator Spooner's comments in his speech yesterday upon the part taken by William J. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty He agreed with the Wisconsin senator that the influence of Mr. Bry an was potent, but insisted that even hi influence was not sufficient to induce the senator to ratify the treaty, for after he had done all that it was possible for him to do, Senator Tillman asserted, the republicans yet lacked votes enough to se cure ratification.

You know," he shouted, shaking his finger at the republican side, "how thos "How were they secured?" demanded

Senator Spooner.
"I know if the senator does not," re plied Senator Tillman. "I have received information in confidence from that side of the chamber. I know from that that mproper influences were used in getting these votes.'

"Name the man," insisted Senator Spooner, "upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is due the sena or and due the country that he name A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward. If the senator knows of any man who has been improperly influenced he should name him 'I know," asserted Senator Tillman,

"that the patronage, the Federal patronage, of a state has been parcelled out to a senator since the ratification of that

'What state?" demanded Senato Spooner.
"South Carolina," shouted Senator

"Then," said Senator Spooner, "I leave you to fight the matter out with your col-

Well." retorted Senator Tillman, "I never shirk the responsibility for a stateent I make. I know that he (Senator McLaurin, his colleague,) voted for the treaty. I know that improper influences were brought to bear. I know what I be-

"You simply believe," retorted Senator spooner, what you do not know."

AN INTERLUDIR.

This ended the incident for the time, but the feeling engendered manifested itself later in a thrilling and sensational Senator Tillman continuing his speech, read some letters from soldiers in the

Philippines, detailing the alleged cruelties practiced upon the natives by the American forces. He told of 160 Filipinos of whom the writer stated the water cure had been administered, resulting in the death of all but 26 of them.

Senator Hoar interrupted to say that he had received many letters making charges against the American forces, but in every instance the writers had given him the information either in confidence or as incidents of which they merely had heard and of which they professed to know nothing personally. He protested against information of that kind and declared: "I do not want anybody to tell Senator Burton, of Kansas, interrupted

me in strict confidence of a murder.'

to defend Gen Funston, upon whom, he said, the comments of Senator Tillman had reflected, as the soldiers who were charged in the letters the South Carolina senator had read with the cruelties were under Gen. Funston's command. Senator Burton read Gen. Fuuston's explicit denial of the very story which had been re-ferred to by Senator Tillman, the denial

concluding with the statement: "This statement I wish to brand as an atrocious lie, without the slightest founlation. Statements of this kind are simply braggadocio and this braggadocio is re peated in the senate of the United States.'

Senator Burton quoted Gen. Funston as saying that practices of this kind sometimes were resorted to by the Macabebe scouts (natives.)

"That's a confession of the truth of the charges," shouted Senator Tillman. He disclaimed, however, any reflections upon Gen. Funston. Soon afterwards Senator Tillman con-

luded his remarks. Scarcely had he resumed his seat when here was enacted one of the most sensa ional scenes ever witnessed in the history of the United States Senate.

MCLAURIN ENTERS THE RING. Pale to the lips and trembling with the motion which in vair he endeavored to control, Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the Senate. speaking to a question of personal privilege. Instantly a hush fell over the Senate and over the people in the thronged galleries. The very atmosphere seemed surcharged with excitement. breathless interest the auditors both on the floor and in the galleries hung upon every word uttered by the South Carolina Senator. Despite the emotion under which he was laboring Senator McLau. in seemed to be the calmest man in the chamber. He spoke with deliberation and his enunciation was clear and distinct. Every word he uttered seemed to be felt, as well as heard, in the

remotest parts of the historic old ha'l "Mr. President," he began, "I rise to a question of special privilege.

He had voiced less than a dozen words, yet the excitement by this time was intense. All seemed to realize that a portentous event was about to happen. ator Scott, of West Virginia, moved restlessly about in the rear of the chambe and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms B. W. Layton rose from his seat as if to listen the better to what was about to be said.

WHAT SENATOR MCLAURIN SAID, "During my absence," continued Senator McLaurin, "a few moments ago from the Senate chamber in attendance upon the committee on Indian affairs, the Senator who has just taken his seat (Senator Tillman) said that improper influences had been used in changing the vote of somebody on that treaty, and then went on later and said that it applied to the Senator from South Carolina, who had been given the patronage in that State. I think I got the sense of the con-

troversy.' Still controlling himself with an effort but still speaking very calmly and with a carefully modulated tone, Senator Mc-Laurin said, and his words cut through the Senate chamber like a knife:

"I desire to state, Mr. President, I would not use as strong language as I intend had I not soon after the Senate met replied to these insinuations and said that

they were untrue,
'I now say," continued Senator Mc-Laurin with distinct emphasis upon every word and half turning towards his colleague (Senator Tillman) who sat in the to a committee would be, he said, on a same row, only three seats away, "that he statement is a wilful, malicious and leliberate lie.

Senator McLaurin got no further with is statement.

TILLMAN STRIKES FIRST BLOW. Senator Tillman, who was occupying is repular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague Senator Teller, of Colorado, who was siting at his desk between the two South Caro'ina Senators, was swept aside with-out ceremony. Indeed, the infuriated Tillman climbed over him in his effort to reach Senator McLaurin. Without the slightest hesitation Senator McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half way. Senitor Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed upon Senator McLaurin's forehead, just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent upon Senator McLaurin's arm, which he raised in an effort to parry the blow.

#### MCLAURIN HITS BACK.

Instantly Senator McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing upon Senator Tillman's face, apparently upon the nose. Again Senator Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land upon Senator McLau-Then followed a wild scrimmage both Senators clutching at each other

Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. Asistant Sergeant at-Arms Layton sprang over desks in his effort to reach the beligerent Senators

Just as he seized Senator McLau .. Senator Tillman aimed a left-handed blow t his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton Fortunately the blow was in the face. glancing and did no special harm.

THE COMBATANTS SEPARATED. Mr Layton tore them apart. Both Sen ators still were striking at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. L.y.

An instant later the angry Senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart, although they still made neffectual efforts to reach each other. Finally they were forced into their seats Senator McLaurin, though very pale seemed to be the calmer of the two. Sen

ator Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat in his seat he drew his handker chief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face, that seemingly was flowing slightly from his no c. Until that time t had not been supposed that blood had een drawn in the encounter.

During the fight Senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word however, was spoken. The Senate never in its history had received such a shock AFTER THE FIGHT.

The President pro tem (Senator Prye) was the first to regain composure. calm and impassioned tones he directed that the Senate be in order. He rapped sharply two or three times with his gavel and in a few minutes a semblance of order was obtained, although Senators, hav-

ing by this time partially recovered from the shock, moved hurrically about the

chamber. Senator Gallinger was first to address the Chair. "Mr. President, I ask that the loors be closed." Again the President

pro tem requested the Senate to be in orler and that Scuators resume their seats. It was reserved for Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, in a measure to relieve the strain under which all were laboring. He desired to address the Senate on the pending Philippines bill and, calling for the attention of the Chair, he said:

"If the Senator from South Carolina (Senator McLaurin) has concluded"— He was interrupted by Senator McLauin, who said very calmly: "I will now

proceed with my remarks, which were unceremoniously interrupted." "I call the Senator from South Carolina o order," interrupted Senator Teller.
"Which one of the Senators?" inquired Senator McLaurin with some asperity.
"This one," said Senator Teller, indica-

ting Senator McLaurin. "And the other one, too, for that matter." "Mr. President," interjected Senator Foraker, "I join in that" "Surely," he continued, with great feeling, his face yet pale with excitement, "there is some way

to protect the dignity of this body." "Certainly," said Senator Burrows, who had been endeavoring vainly to get the eye of the Chair. "And the Senate can not let this thing pass, Mr. President."
"Mr. President," again said Senator
Gallinger, "I asked that the doors be

"Mr. President," said Senator Foraker, who had moved into the main aisle, "I move that the Senate go into executive

Without comment, every Scuator labor ng yet under the emotion which all endeavored to conceal, the motion was agreed to and at 2:52 the doors were

#### BOTH SENATORS IN CONTEMPT.

The proceedings after the doors were closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order as follows "Ordered, that the two senators from the State of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day, in open session, and that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the senate in regard

thereto.
The discussion which occurred in the secret session was based largely upon the above resolution, the first suggestion of which was made by Senator Forsker In presenting the resolution immediately after the doors of the chamber were closed, Senator Foraker took occasion to remark that the occurrence had been an outrage upon the dignity of the senate of which the senate should take cogni-

Senator Hoar endorsed the resolution of Senator Foraker, but said he thought the action of the Senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the reso lution. He therefore moved to amend it by ordering the two Senators from South Carolina be declared in contempt by the Senate for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence, and that both should be taken into custody. In support of this amendment he said that any Court or any other parliamentary body would commit men for so grave an nce against its dignity to await judgment. The reference of the matter line with a Court's reference to an auditor or a referee, and the offenders should be restrained during the investigation.

BOTH WILLING TO APOLOGIZE. Senator Blackburn and other Senators then's ated that the two South Carolina Senators were willing to apologize, and thus purge themselves of the contempt, and in view of this statement Senator Hoar withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their commitment, Senator Foraker then accepted the amendment of Senator Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution. Before the vote was taken a number of Senators spoke, and while there were many kind utt rances regarding both Senators there was no exception in the opinions expressed as to the gravity and seriousness of the offence. Among the Senators who thus delivered themselves were Messrs Teller, Dairbanks, Hanna, Blackburn and Spooner.

Senator Hanna suggested that, serious as had been the encounter in the Senate, it was not so grave as the charge of mis-conduct made against Senator McLaurin, and he thought that an investigation undertaken should extend to that matter Senator Teller, while uniting with other Senators in deprecating the occur rence, said that it was not unprecedent ed, that there had been other similar af fairs on the floor of the Senate, and in stanced among others the encounter between Senators Benton and Foote He also suggested that Senator Spooner was not entirely blameless for to-day's occurance, because by his interrogatories he had provoked Senator Tillman to make explicitly the charges which had

heen vaguely made before his intererence in the debate. Replying to this statement, Senator opinion that Senator Tillman should either make his changes or move for an nquiry by the Senate if he believed them be well founded. There was much discussion as to whether the vote on the Foraker amendment should be taken in open or in secret session. A motion was made by Senator Teller looking to the opening of the doors. This was voted down-18 to 42.

The Republican Sena ors generally expressed themselves as willing to hear the apologies promised, but generally insis-ted that there should be first action on

On the sugge-tion of Senator Bacon there was a division of the two branches of the question. The first vote was ta ken on the declaration that the two Sen ators were in contempt, and it prevailed by a unanimous vote of 61 to 0 on a roll-The remainder of the resolution, referring to the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, was adopted without a roll-call.

Both the South Carolina Senators remained in their seats during the entire secret session. They conferred occas sionally with their friends, but neither made an attempt to address the Senate. IN OPHN SESSION AGAIN.

After the secret session the Senate at 5.15 resumed business in open session.

on his feet. Groups of Senators were gathered here and there about the chain ber, all discussing the portentious event which hah thrown the dignified body into

As soon as order could be restored Senator Blackburn said that as the seal of secrecy had been removed from the secret session just held, he was at liberty to say that during that session he had made a statement to the Senate of what the Senator of South Carolina (Tillman) was prepared and pleased to say to the Senate. He explained that both Senators from South Carolina had been de clared by the Senate to be in contempt What he desires now to know, and he wanted the Chair to rule upon the point, was whether any statement could be made to the Senate in open session by either of the Senators while they were

n contempt of the Senate. Senator Foraker interrupted to suggest hat unanimous consent be given to the Senators to make their statement.

A QUESTION OR ORDER. Senator Blackburn declined to hear for a moment any suggestion that unanimous consent to be given them to ad-dress the Senate. That they were in contempt all Senators—all the world -now knew. What he wanted to know was whether Senators in contempt could address the Senate, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of right? On that point he demanded a ruling by the

The discussion on this question was quite long, and was participated in by Senator Blackburn, Senator Patterson, Senator Foraker and Senator Teller.

THE SPEAKER'S DECISION.

Other senators showed a disposition to liscuss the subject further, but President Pro Tem Frye announced that he was

ready to rule, and said:
"While these two senators are declared
to be in contempt the chair could not ecognize either if he should rise and address the chair, but on motion made by any senator that they be heard the chair would recognize the senator making the motion and would hold that the motion was in order. In the ordinary transgression of the rules or violation of order the senator violating it must take his chair and he cannot be recognized by the presiding officer again until the senate has relieved him of that by motion. Of course the senators from South Carolina can be relieved from the condition in which they are now so far as recognition by the chair is concerned by a motion and by a majority vote. What will happen after the two senators have purged themselves so far as it is possible of the contempt the chair will be prepared to rule whenever that question is raised."

At the conclusion of the ruling of President Frye Senator Blackburn said "I move that the senior senator from South Carolina be given the floor." "Why one senator from South Caroli

a?" interjected Senator Spooner. "I move that the two senators from South Carolina—" began Senator Black-

"That's right," said Senator Spooner.
-be given the floor," continued Senator Blackburn, "to make any statement in their own way to the senate to purge hemselves of the contempt.'

The motion was carried. In a breathless silence Senator Tillman rose to address the senate. He was calm and collected and gave no indication by his manner of the tremendous scene is which he had been one of the principal actors but a short time before He spoke deliberately and either one of the hundreds of the auditors leaned forward eagerly to catch his words. Said he:

### SENATOR TILLMAN'S APOLOGY.

"Mr. President: I have always es eemed it an honor and privilege to be a member of this body. I had never had any legislative experience when I came here and my previous service as governor of South Carolina for four years had un fitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard, proper regard, I will say, for its traditions and habits and rules that is

"I have been here seven years. I have in that time learned to judge men with a little more catholicity of spirit than I did when I came here. I have found a great many people here in whose personal in and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implici confidence: but I have seen so much of partisanship, I have seen so much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination, that I confess I have somewhat at a loss how to judge men who in one aspect appeared to be so high and clean and honorable and in another appeared more or less despicable. I say this because of the fact that one of th senators has seen fit to allude to some matters that occurred in the debate this afternoon. I now want to say that so far as any action of mine has caused any enator here, or the senate as a body, or the people of the United States to feel that I have been derelict, and that I have not shown that courtesy and proper ob servance of the rules of this body, that egret it; I apologize for it I was ready o do that two minutes after I had acted, but under the provocation which was known to all of you I could not have acted otherwise than I did, and while apologize to the senate and a n sorry that t has occurred. I have nothing more to

SENATOR M'LAURIN'S APOLOGY.

Senator McLaurin rose at the conclusion of Senator Tillman's address too, was calm, but it was evident that h was suppressing his emotion by an efford He spoke with greater feeling than had been manifested by his colleague, particu-larly when he told the senate how sorely he had been tried by the accusations which had been made against him from time to time. His statement follows:

"Mr. President: I did not realize that was in contempt of the senate nor do think now if my words are read in the Record that I was in contempt of the senate, but at the same time, as the senate has ruled that I am in contempt of this honorable body, I beg leave to

'I desire to say, Mr. President, that have been very sorely and severely tried. I was in attendance on the committee on Indian affairs when I received a me-sage from a friend in the senate that my presence was needed here.

"The history of the vote on the Span-ish treaty is known to all of you. There Carolina delegation in congress.

Evidence was abundant that the secret session had been more or less exciting. Nearly every Senator in the chamber was have been statements made in newspapers and insinuations that I had been influenced by improper motives in constitutions. nection with my vote on that treaty. Knowing in my soul and knowing that God in heaven also knows that it was false, when I was told that it was centred down to me I was so outraged by what I considered a most brutal assaul upon my honor as a man, and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session, after the action of my party associates, I made a most careful and deliberate statement, explaining all hose matters, I did not feel, as a man that I could ever hold up my head again if I did not resent it in the place where it was declared, in the strongest and most forceful terms, that I could employ.

"With that, Mr. President, I am done, except I have this to say: If there is any nore talk of that kind or any more" As Senator McLaurin uttered the last entences of his address, intimating that f there was any further effort to upon him the accusations which had been nade against him there might be trouble there was an evident stir in the senate Several senators rose to their feet, as if half expecting a renewed outbreak rouble. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, both of trouble. whom were sitting near Senator Me-Laurin, urged him to stop where he was, Senator Patterson saying:

"I beg the senator to refrain "
"I will refrain then, Mr. President, said Senator McLaurin. As he resumed his seat he made an effort to compose himself as if to dispel any fear on the part of those about him that it might have been his intention to precipitate further disturbances by any violent comments.

STATUS OF OUR SENATORS. The status of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is that they are still in con-tempt of the senate, and only by a vote of the senate can either be recognized either to speak or to vote on any question whatever. The senate is operating under a clause of Section 5, Article 1, of the Constitution, which recites:

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the con-currence of two-thirds expel a member." The senate adopted a resolution declaring both Tillman and McLaurin in contempt. By a vote both were allowed to make statements in which both apologized for their actions. But the senate took no further action, and the resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections is still in operaion, and until the committee is dis charged or the senate relieves South Carolina senators of the contempt, they must remain silent in the senate. This is the udgment of all senators who have considered the question and the presiding officer, it is said, will refuse to recognize their right to participate in the proceed ings until the order of cc 'empt is vacated.

THE CAUSE CECTLY. Way down unde it is believed that the fri-Tillman and Sena a is due to he fight they are gaged in over the pending appoin ments of Mr. Koester, as clerk of internal revenue, and Postasters Richardson, Chaffee and Purcell, at Greenville, Aiken and Newberry, respectively. All of the appointments were made at the instance of Senator Mc-Laurin, and are being held up in committee, it is said, indirectly, by Senator Till-

#### ROOSEVELT'S RULING.

President Announces His Conclusion in Schley Case

Washington, Feb. 20.-The Pres ident has given his decision in the matter of the Schley appeal, which is, to say the least, diplomatic. He seems to have been trying to molify both sides and steer between the two, and has most probably ended by offending both.

All matters before the battle of Santiago are considered as out of the sphere of inquiry, as, if Schley was guilty of misconduct, his offences had been condoned by the silence of his superiors. In the battle itself the President thinks that there was no actual cammanders in chief; that it was a captains' battle. He thinks Schley's loop was the only blunder of the battle; but that afterwards Schley did all he could have done. He says that Sampson was technically commander in-chief, and as such was entitled to his promotion ahead of Schley.

MH. LEVER'S CONTEST. Hearing Before the Election Committee of

the House Today,

Washington, Feb. 20.-Committee No. 2 on contested elections held a hearing today on the case of Dantz ler vs. Stokes, in which the right of Mr. Lever, elected to succeed Mr. Stokes, to a seat in congress is involved. Mr. Moss, of Orangeburg, appears for Mr. Lever. Dantzler is represented by counsel but is not present himself. Several members of the South Carolina delegation fore his death told his brother, Chief were present at the hearing, including Elliott, Talbert, Johnson and Scarborough.

Mr. A. G. Flowers, who was the other day appointed to a clerkship in the government printing office, has arrived in Washington from his home at Sumter, S. C It is stated that his appointment was made under the civil service rules. Mr. Flowers is well known to the South

#### BURSTING WHEEL KILLS THREE MEN.

APPALLING DISASTER AT POWER HOUSE IN SPARTANBURG

A Whirling Wheel Bursts-A Big Fly Wheel of the Railway Engine Ran Away and Flew to Pieces With Distressing Loss of Life-Cause

Spartanburg Journal, 20th.] The most fatal accident that ever

pecurred in Spartanburg happened last night at 10 o'clock at the power house of the Electric Railway and Light Co., when one of the fly wheels of an engine running a dynamo that furnished power for the car current bursted and killed Assistant Enginoer I. Lawrence Wilson, Gas Maker Thomas Pike and Fireman Robert Sample, colored. These men in the twinkling of an eye were cut down like grass before a sey the by a section of the fly wheel weighing about 250 pounds, their bodies torn and mangled and their limbs shattered and amputated. Sample lived about fifteen minutes after the physicuans reached him. Mr. Wilson lived for several hours and retained consciousness and gave an intelligent account of the accident, and Mr. Pike was still living this merning, though unconscious and with no chance of recovery. He died at 1 p. m.

These men were alone at the power house at the time of the accident and as there was nobody to telephone or give notice of what had occurred, it was some time before anybody reached the terrible scene. The electric lights went out up town at once and the electric light people tried to telephone the power house to learn what was the matter, but, of course' could get no response. A fireman from Beaumont Mills was the first to reach the power station, closely followed by Engineer F. H. Knox a: 3 Superintendent J. C. Norcross and others. The place was enveloped in darkness and was as still as the death it contained. When finally lighted the scene that met the eyes of those possession of his faculties and was who had come beggars description. able to narrate to his brother the

The bodies of the victims were scattered over two rooms of the power house and out in the yard, a big engine was wrecked, the electric generator smashed into a tangled mass and the roof and floor of the building were torn up by the huge pieces of the wheel that had been thrown through them. Big steel rods and pieces of iron were twisted like wires and the steam chest of the engine was broken open and through the aperture all the steam in the boilers rushed. This was the cause of the shutting down of the lighting dynamo, which was some distance from the place of the accident and itself uninjured, as was the engine

which furnished it power. By a curious fatality all three of the men were apparently standing at the time the big fly wheel bursted right in line with it and in the very place where its flying pieces came with most force and destruction. Three feet to either side of where the unfortunate men stood nothing was touche and they could have stood in safety, but in the path of the flying missiles from the shattered and swiftly flying wheel everything was ruined and every human being slaughtered. The splendid machinery was demolished like a toy and the substantial building battered and bruised.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the horrible accident, as is frequently the case with sudden loss of life and destruction of property, will probably never be definitely known. Engineer Wilson be-Engineer Wilson, of the circumstances preceding the accident. He had noticed a short time before the bursting of the wheel that the governor was not working properly and was giving out a knocking sound and did not seem to be regulating the speed of the big engine as it his brother, the chief engineer, and bined weight of the coffin and body was instructed to shift the load over was almost 1,000 pounds.

to the reserve engine, known as No. 3, the one that was giving trouble being called No. 4. Mr. Wilson thereupon started up the No. 3 engine and going to the switchboard changed the load before stopping No. 4, the engine that was giving trouble. It is supposed that as soon as the engine was released of its load the governor, which had just shown itself to be out of order, failed to cut down the steam accordingly and the ongine "ran away," as the caying is. This enormously increased the centrifugal force always present in revolving wheels and the wheel flew to

However, it did not do so until Mr. Wilson had time to walk from the switchboard back to the throttle valve, which is just behind the swiftly whirling wheel. He told his brother that he remembered putting his hand on the valve to turn off the steam, but remembered nothing further. It is believed that Mr. Pike, who was the gas man and had no duties in the engine room, was attracted thither by the unusual noise of the engine running too fast and came to see what was the matter. The colored fireman, whose work was in the boiler room adjoining, probably came to aid the engineer in shutting off the steam as it was necessary to close a valve under the floor also and this the negro usually attended to. Anyhow, all three of the men were standing close to each other when the accident occurred and were injured in very much the same manner.

#### NATURE OF THE INJURIES.

Mr. Wilson and the negro both had their legs cut off smooth by the flying section of the wheel rim. Mr. Wilson's severed limb was carried into the boiler room, and Sample's leg was thrown through the boiler room and out of a window into the roadway outside the building and the shoe torn from it. When found it was 75 feet from where the man stood at the time he was struck. He was the worst mangled of the three and died first. Mr. Wilson as stated. lived for several hours and retained cumstances of the tragedy. Besides the loss of his leg he had his hip crushed in aud complained before he died of a soreness or pain in his abdomen. Mr. Pike's most serious wound was the fracture of his skull on both sides. His logs were shattered, but not severed. He is a native of this county and leaves a wife and a child. Mr. Wilson had for a number of years resided in Kansas and had not been in Spartauburg but a few months. He

eaves a wife. The electric light people summoned physicians and did everything possible for the wounded men, but they were beyond hope of aid or relief. The accident is greatly regretted by them and is distressing to the public generally as well as the friends of the dead men. The railway company has always taken every possible precaution to guard the lives and safety of its employees and the publie, but this was an accident, which, it seems, could not have been pre-

FUNERAL OF A BIG MAN

Burled in the Largest Coffin Triat Was Ever

New York, Feb. 20.—Dennis Lahey, a Laurel Hill florist, who was buried in Calvary cemetery, weighed 689 pounds, and was regarded as the heaviest man in the State. He was 36 years old and was the son of Dr. Salvator P. Lahey, a Manhattan physician. From his infancy he was corpulent, and he tried various methods without success to reduce his weight. He contracted pneumonia on Tuesday of last week and went to bed in his room in McGarry's hotel. Two doctors were summoned, but he died.

The coffin was the largest ever made by a coffin company in Williamsburg. Its length was seven feet, width thirty-two inches and depth thirty and one half inches. Three inch screws kept it braced toshould. He telephoned this fact to gether on the inside to prevent the bottom from falling out. The com-